FREDERICK LOESER & CO

ROYAL QUICK CHANGE ARTISTS

MANY COSTUMES CALLED FOR BY COURTLY ETIQUETTE.

king Edward's Troubles in Travelling Through Germany -President of France in Luck-Many Rigs of the Kaiser -The firen Chanceller" in a Fix.

The stunt which the Duke of the Abruzzi performed a little while ago in calling on Mayor of New York rigged as an Italian dmiral and on the army dignitaries on Governors Island togged out as an Italian General, all in the space of an hour or so, must have seemed a very commonplace scentrence to a scion of a European royal that kings and princes over there are compelled by etiquette to make are hardly

short of kaleidoscopic. When King Edward VII. was Prince of Wales it was said that the thing he most dreaded in the world was a journey across

He didn't mind changing his clothes two or three times a day, but lightning changes of uniform for a whole day tired his nerves and his temper. There was no escape from

When he travelled in State every petty gracipality through which he passed sent a deputation of Ministers and army officers o wait on him. Sometimes the reigning prince himself turned out to embrace his august cousin-princes and kings are all consins officially. Of course the only regalia in which these attentions could be properly received was the full General's uniform of the principality, with its grand cross and a few English and German orders displayed upon the breast

To meet the requirements of such a journey the Prince had to carry as many trunks with him as a grand opera tenor and his valet had to be an expert in geography as well as clothes. It would do to make a mistake.

All the suits had to be laid out in accordance with the train schedule, from trousers to cocked hat, with sword and gloves to match. Some of these little German States are only a few miles across. *

An express train can make the trip from capital to capital quicker than a careful man can lace himself up and strap himself down in a German uniform. So occasionally the engineer would have to get a tip to slow down a little so that the visitor might reach the next stop fully dressed r his new part.

When kings make foreign visits they sually present themselves in Admiral's rig if the official reception takes place affoat. hey don the same uniform for visits to foreign warships in foreign waters, but they may wear the marine full dress of their own service if they visit foreign ships in ports of their realm.

When they are received abroad on dry and, they usually put on an army uniform of the country they are visiting. All the leading sovereigns hold honorary colonelcies of historic regiments in each other's services. For instance, the King of England s Colonel of the Danish regiment of Hussars of the Guard, of the Fifth Prussian Hussars, of the First Dragoon Regiment of the Prussian Guards, of the Austrian Regiment of Hussars No. 12 and of the Twenty-seventh Russian Regiment of the Dragoons of Kieff. He is, besides, an Admiral in the German, Swedish and Greek navies.

Reciprocally, the Emperor of Austria is of England and the Kaiser Wil

and when he visits it is a delicate compliment to wear the colors of his titular regiment, and that same regiment if it is not too far off is usually turned out to furnish

guards of honor to him. Only the President of the French Repubic escapes the uniform obligation. Like American Ambassadors, his costume of state is plain evening clothes with tall hat and white gloves. He adds to it, however, the tricolor scarf across one shoulder, which is a general badge of official position

on France, and the grand cross of the Legion of Honor. While the requirements of their station in respect to dress are an obligation and probably an irksome one to a majority of monarchs, they are said to be a joy if not a mania with the Emperor of Germany. It is said that his wardrobe embraces practically every costume worn in civilized Europe except the evening dress suit.

For this he is said to have an absolute abhorrence, because with it it is impossible to conceal the lame, shrivelled left arm with which he has been afflicted since his birth. Wearing a uniform, he can rest the helpless hand on his sword hilt and the mutilation is unporticeable. But the arm is mutilation is unnoticeable. But the arm is not long enough for him to put the hand in his trousers pocket when he wears civilian's

There are occasions, however, when he wears a frock coat. The story is told of a visit to England in which he kept the officers who received him guessing by his lightning

changes.

They spotted him by telescope on the bridge of the royal yacht, Hohenzollern, attired as a General in the German Army, so, when they saw an English Admiral step ashore, they all but missed bestowing the proper honors on him. After they boarded the train for London they were invited to a reception in his private car, and found him in the uniform of the First Dragoons, his own regiment. Later they Dragoons, his own regiment. Later they were amazed when he stepped on the platform in London in black frock coat and dark stuff trousers with tall hat and pearl

gray ginees.

In Berlin he is indefatigable in changes of
When he redress to suit all occasions. When he re-ceives an army officer he puts on the uni-form of his corps.

If the son of a dead man comes to do hop-

age for royal condolences the Kaiser wears the uniform that the dead man was entitled to whether civil or military. When one of the uniform that the dead man was endued to vhether civil or military. When one of the regiments of which he is titular head sends him a delegation he receives it in full dress as Colonel of the corps—Bavarian, Wurtemburgian, Hessian, Saxon, or what-

costume feature of his receptions is to important that appointments are always made at such intervals as to give him time to change and his attendants are furnished by his secretaries with details of the day's gramme, with precise instructions as to

ready at each hour.

To keep up the gait the Kaiser has a wardrade equal to that of a theatre giving repertoirs performances. Nobody knows how many suits he has but his body servant

dragoon unform. It is of scarlet, wi blue facings, and a black plume waves in the gilt helmet. His only objection to it is that the skirts of the tunic are skimpy, as all English uniforms are.

He prefers the cut of the German coats, with their long skirts, longer than civilians' frock coats, covering the legs below the knees. It is said that his favorite gala uniform is that of the Prussian White Cuirassiers. He usually wears it on state occasions. siers. He usually wears it on state occasions, covered with the black velvet mantle of the order of the Black Eagle. This combination shows off his figure and hides his deformity,

Despite all precautions, in the complexity of uniforms and the decorations that may go with them, something is sure to go wrong at one time or another. Thus it related that a terrible situation of embar-

diral and on the army dignitaries on ernors Island togged out as an Italian to the space of an hour or so, to have seemed a very commonplace trence to a scion of a European royal to have seemed a very commonplace. Some of the changes of costume kings and princes over there are combined by etiquette to make are hardly to faleidoscopic. Then King Edward VII. was Prince of soil was said that the thing he most ded in the world was a journey across many. It was too hard work. There was no escape from owever. The transfer of the prince of the prince

Valet, who started to obey.

Then there was consternation. The order was not to be found and the household was sick with panic—every one has heard of Bismarck's domestic manners. The cases of orders were passed over and over again, all the clothes in the house were inspected. No result. It was a moment of despair, when the secretary had a bright idea.

"Let us borrow one," said he.
They did borrow one, and any one can

They did borrow one," said he.
They did borrow one, and any one can imagine the feelings of the princely commission when it bowed and scraped its way into Bismarck's presence half an hour later and when they raised their eyes beheld glittering on his bosom the counterpart of the bauble which one of them had under his arm in a fine silver casket and which they had come to bestow upon him as a mark of the gracious favor of their ruler.

History does not record how the imbroglio was straightened out. Perhaps all secretaries are alike in some respects.

TWELVE BIG BULLFROGS.

To Be Seen at the Aquarium -Blind Crea tures From Underground.

The bullfrog is not exactly a novelty in animal life, but about a dozen of the Aquarium's biggest bullfrogs that have lately been assembled in a new glass tank have thus been made really attractive. This is a big glass tank, about six feet in length by three feet in width and three and a half in depth.

The biggest of the bullfrogs would measure about fifteen inches in length, extendedquite a bullfrog-and there are here a number of frogs that would measure a foot or more. These builfrogs are of the sort that furnish the edible frog's legs, and the biggest of them might yield a pair weighing half a pound.

Floating in this tank is a section of a small cedar tree, with the stub of a lopped olonel in Chief of the First Dragoon Guards off branch projecting upward at one end if the First Dragoons. The Emperor of the log and idle away their time. Here Russia has the Second Dragoons; the King | half a dozen may be seen in a row, with perof Spain commands the Sixteenth Lancers, haps another holding on easily with one fore and so on. All over Europe there is a foot, its body balanced in the water; while orisscrossing of colonelcies.

Of course, each holder of one of these honorary commissions at once provides honorary commissions at once provides

dozen of big bullfrogs as seen in the big glass tank make nevertheless an attractive exhibit. In the same small glass tank, standing on the coping stone of the pool of the sea cow, which came from Florida, there are

exhibited at the Aquarium two tiny blind creatures, brought from homes in sub-terranean waters, one a little fish from the Mammouth Cave in Kentucky, and the other a salamander, from the artesian well at San Marcos, Texas. The little fish has been here now two years, the salamander has but lately arrived.

The little blind fish was about two inches

in length when it came, and in its two years in length when it came, and in its two years here it has increased only about a quarter of an inch; but it is now a livelier and distinctly plumper little fish than it was, the result of ample feeding.

The salamander is about two and a half inches in length but very thin and slender, and almost white. With its big head it looks something like a very much attenuated little white alligator.

little white alligator.

They are feeding the little blind fish

now on mosquito larvæ, which have a ten-dency to rise to the top of the water in the The little fish swims everywhere tank. The little lish swims everywhere about the tank, to the top as well as to the bottom, and it is very sensitive; if it touches one of the larvæ it seizes it.

The little blind salamander keeps more around on the bottom of the tank, and so there is provided for it food that suits; is the form of gammarus, a species.

this is the form of gammarus, a species

Fagle Kite Fooled Kingfishers. From the Rochester Herald,

Seven boys entered their miniature airships for the annual kite flying contest, open to children of the public and parochial schools, which took place yesterday afternoon in Genesee Valley Park.

listerest was lent to the contest by an odd incident, showing that the birds of the air may be fooled by the cleverness of man. Aling Brown had a kite made in imitation of an American eagle, and when it spread its wings to the breeze and rode away into the air it looked like a real "king of the air."

Indeed, so perfect was the imitation that as the beautiful kite soured over one of the trees in the park in rising, two large kingfishers saw the strange fowl and, uttering their shrill cry of battle, left the tree and followed the kite high into the air. They wheeled and circled around their new enemy but such was their awe of the majestic bird they did not venture to push hostilities to the actual point of contact. This eagle kite took the first prize,

The Queer Bull Snake.

Dickson correspondence Nashville Bunner. A farmer by the name of Wilson, residing on Piney, four miles west of Dickson, came to town to-day bringing with him the stuffed hide of a bull snake which he killed in his neighborhood recently, and which measures

six feet in length.

This is a species of snake rarely found in wardrage equal to that of a theatre giving reperious performances. Nobody knows how many suits he has but his body servant Bauer. The number, at any rate, is constantly growing. It fills four rooms in the palace at Potsdam and a corps of tailors is constantly busy keeping it up to date. They houst keep track of the Kaiser's promotions in foreign services, of changes in uniform at home and abroad and of new honors bestowed upon the sovereign. He is said to admire greatly his British. BROOMLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. '

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Piano Buying Made Safe

Pianos have a commercial side, but when their artistic value is subordinated to that of mere merchandising the purchaser runs the risk of serious disappointment as well as an actual money loss. The making of an artistic piano requires both the genius of the musician as well as the scientific skill of the expert mechanic, and pianos can only be handled with

Permanent Satisfaction

to the purchaser by those who intimately know their construction and can honestly keep them in perfect order. The Sterling Company has been manufacturers for 47 years. When you buy a

Sterling Piano

you get not only a piano of world wide reputation, but you deal directly with the makers, who are constantly interested in seeing that the piano is continually giving you the best satisfaction.

If you have difficulties in buying a piano you make those diffi-culties for yourself. Because the Sterling Building is absolutely headquarters for pianos in Brooklyn. We have over 400 pianos to choose from at prices and terms to meet every pocketbook, and will give you the best expert service in the piano business. It will not only pay you to investigate, but it will give you pleasure

Any honest person can own a Sterling. Our monthly payment system makes the expense hardly felt.

The Sterling Piano co.,

518-520 Fulton Street, cor. Hanover Place, Brooklyn. OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

SENDING 25,000 HORSE-POWER

NEW RECORD FOR 117 MILES MADE IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Kern Biver Plant Carries a Stream of Water for Miles Through Concrete Conduits and Steel Tube, Then Lets It Drop 877 Feet to Impulse Wheels-Long Lines.

California, which according to the United States census of 1900 excels the world in the daring, number and commercial success of its long distance electric transmissions, list in the Kern River plant No.1, completed | country for his missing countryman. within the last few weeks.

This power house generates 25,000 horsepower and is the first of the power plants by which 60,000 horse-power is to be developed from the Kern River, a stream in the south central part of California, rising

in the Sierra Nevada range.

According to President John B. Miller of the Edison Electric Company of Los Augeles, which is carrying on the work, it is the largest hydroelectric plant west of Niagara, but probably its most novel feature, according to Mr. Miller, lies in the fact that the present 25,000 horse-power, at a pressure of \$5,000 volts, is sent over a line to Los Angeles, 117 miles distant, the longest distance for a pressure so high of any line completed in the world.

Then, too, the source of the power is novel. The river is deflected and carried through a concrete conduit tunnel cut through the rock of the mountains and hills for 8 2-3 miles, then shot through a steel tube 1,178 feet long for a sudden drop of 877 feet at an angle of 45 degrees against the eight impulse wheels which start the generating machinery moving. It was in one of these tunnels through the mountains -there are twenty in ail, making practically a continuous underground conduit-that Hicks, the miner, was entombed.

Until the utilization of water power from mountain streams was developed the problem of fuel, which had always been scarce and dear on the Pacific Coast, was problem of fuel, which had always been scarce and dear on the Pacific Coast, was a serious obstacle to manufacturing growth. The problem is now fast disappearing. It is said that in no other community in the country is the consumption of electricity per capita so high as in Los Angeles, and in no section of the country, says Mr. Miller, outside of a small part of the natural gas belt in the middle West are the rates for power cheaper. Through pumping power supplied by the Edison company 14,000 acres of desert land tributary to Los Angeles have been reclaimed.

Work on the plant was begun in May, 1901, after the completion of the survey. A dam was built across the canon of the

Work on the plant was begun in May, 1901, after the completion of the survey. A dam was built across the cañon of the river at the intake far up in the lower Sierras, backing the water of the river up into a reservoir from which the conduit tunnels are fed. Instead of allowing the water of the river to fall nearly a thousand feet on its way to the power house in small falls and rapids in its own bed it is taken through the tunnel for a fall of only 68 feet for practically the whole distance, and its power thus conserved for the sudden fall of 877 feet through the steel tube directly above the power house. It hits the impulse wheels at a pressure of almost 400 pounds to the square inch. The conduit is smooth, concrete lined, and the depth of the water is 6½ feet. The tunnel through the stone is 8 feet high and 8 broad. President Miller says that it is the longest underground tunnel in use. This use of a comparatively small body of water with a long head or fall at the power house is peculiar to California.

The pressure main directing the water from the conduit to the plant is a steel tube encased in solid concrete and lying underground from fifty to 150 feet beneath the sloping surface of the mountain. Danger of being thrown out of place by the force of the water or from falling boulders is thus avoided. Its maximum interior diameter is seven and a half feet. Branch pipes deliver the water to the impulse wheels, which drive the four units or generators in the power house, the water flowing over into a tailrace and back into the river

rators in the power house, the water flowing over into a tailrace and back into the river bed.

The first supplies Oakland from its power house on the North Yuba River, 140 miles away. The second runs its lines 180 miles to the town of San José. In-neither case, however, is the power generated or the pressure transmitted so high as in the Kern River plant.

NOBLEMAN, MURDERER, TRAMP. Story of Count Cronhjelm of Sweden, to Whom Fortune Came Too Late.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 8 .- Details of the story of Count Alfred Ro ert Cronhjeim of Stockholm have just come to light here in a bundle of documents and affidavits received from Judge Huselius of Sweden, drawing power for distances of almost 200 | who a few months ago made this city his miles, has added another great work to its headquarters in his search through the

It had been ascertained that the Count, reduced to the condition of a tramp, had died unknown and uncared for in a poorhouse in Pennsylvania nearly five years before a fortune was left to him. The documents disclose also the fact that the

documents disclose also the fact that the unfortunate tramp was a murderer. His death occurred in the Lehigh county almshouse at Wescoesville, Pa., May 21, 1902. The Rev. Lars Peters Ahiquist, pastor for ten years of the Swedish Lutheran Church at Portland, Conn., gave the authorities their first clues to work upon, when the search for the Count was begun in order that the fortune might be turned over to search for the Count was begin in order that the fortune might be turned over to him. In his story of his acquaintance with the Count the Swedish minister told of his first meeting with him when in 1872 he served as chaplain of the church at Warberg Castle, then used as a prison. Count Cronh jeim had been sentenced to penal servitude for life for the murder of his grandmother. When Cronhjeim came to this country in 1878, after his sentence had been com-

1878, af ter his sentence had been commuted, he wrote at once to Mr. Ahlquist, and the two kept up a correspondence until Cronhjeim final ly called to see the minister at Portland in 1882. After that every year he would pay a short visit to his friend. In 1884 becoming discouraged, he began tramping the country, and from that time till his death drifted from place to place.

As years went by the clergyman noticed that the Count grew poorer and poorer. He paid his last visit to him in 1901.

To one Hartford woman Cronhjeim is

To one Hartford woman Crothjeim is supposed to have told his story. She was Mrs. Christina Olsson, a widow, whom he sought out here soon after he landed in this country. He was a stranger to her, but she, recognizing his title, took him in and for three morths he was a member.

casionally he would return for short stays, but he paid her his last visit in 1900.

From Connecticut Cronhielm apparently wandered through New York to Pennsylvania. In 1902 he visited John Good of Catasauqua, Pa., and then went to the farm of O. F. Swenson, just out of the town. He remained there for a few days, when he

was taken ill with pneumonia.

When it became known that he was very ill he was removed to the almshouse for treatment and died on the day that he was received there. No one claimed the body and it was sent to the Anatomical Board of the State of Pennsylvania and used for scientific purposes.

Rider Attacked by Bobeat.

Crookston correspondence Pioneer Press.
Joseph Dobias, a farmer of Tabor township, had an exciting adventure with a bob-cat and perhaps would have been killed but for the intervention of his dog. Dobias was riding from his farm to Angus and the first intimation he had of the animal's presence was when it suddenly sprang at him from the side of the road and bit viciously at his foot. The animal which Mr. Dobias was riding

was a colt, and it became frenzied at the presence of the wild cat and, throwing its rider, started to bolt. The bobcat was about to leap upon the prostrate man when the dog interfered and sprang gamely at the crearators in the power house, the water flowing over into a tailrace and back into the river bed.

Further north in California, around San Francisco, are two transmission lines from mountain power houses, longer than the Kern River line. They are the lines of the Bay Counties Electric Light and Power and the Standard Electric companies, FREDERICK LOESER & CO.

Store Opens

8:30 A. M.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn

Store Closes

6 P. M.

Oriental Rugs::: Important Sale. Values That Will Stir All Brooklyn.

OESER SALES OF ORIENTAL RUGS ARE WIDELY FAMOUS. Some of them have made merchandise history. Few, if any, other American stores have offered such Rugs or such values as has this store on occasions which are still fresh in memory.

Announcement now of one of the largest Oriental Rug offerings we ever made will stir wide interestand turn interest to enthusiasm as soon as the Rugs are seen. The supply of good Oriental Rugs is limited—as tedious hand work must be. The demand and the

prices steadily increase. Only because we are foremost as purchasers of American Rugs have we been able to maintain regular prices at a point considerably lower than usual stores Now a great Sale, that includes hundreds of superb Rugs, and that offers them at prices A THIRD TO

HALF UNDER EVEN OUR USUAL LOW PRICES. A large part of the Rugs are directly from our stock, reduced in price because it is the season when we care to lessen the number of Oriental Rugs on hand. The remainder are fine Rugs bought at special price

They are all fine. They include practically every famous Oriental weave. They are all in splendid condition. Read the details and come to-morrow Turkish Mats. \$2.50 to \$7.50 Yalues - \$1.75 to \$4.95. Persians.

Hamadans and Carabaghs. 88.50 to \$11 Values - \$6.50 to \$7.35 Shirvans. \$18 to \$28 Values-\$14.75 to \$18.50 Kazaks and Moussouls. 825 to 842 Values-818.50 to 828.50. Beloochistans. 816 to \$28 Values - \$12.25 to \$22.50

\$275, at \$195 to \$235. Bokhara Strips. Anatolian Silk Rugs. 840 to 860 Values-824 to 848.

to \$680, at \$270 to \$365. Gerovan Carpets, regularly \$225 to

regularly \$150 to \$240, at \$75 to \$120. Size 8.3x10.6 feet; reg. \$27.50, at \$23.50. Afghan Carpets, regularly \$95 to \$130, at \$75 to \$105. Third Plant.

Smyrna Rugs: Also Bargains Oriental Carpets.

One of the great offerings of the Sale concerns Oriental Carpets. The stock is immense and fine. And these Carpets cannot be duplicated at wholesale for prices as little.

Kirmanshah Carpets, regularly \$540.

to \$680, at \$270 to \$365.

Size 26x54 inches; reg. \$2.35; at \$1.75. Size 30x60 inches; reg. \$2.75, at \$2.10. Mahai Carpets, regularly \$120 to \$245, Size 26x72 inches; reg. \$4.15, at \$2.95. at \$105 to \$210. at \$105 to \$210.

India and Turkey Kirman Carpets, Size 4x7 feet; reg. \$7.25, at \$5.75.

Art Needlework:: Great June Sale. A Fourth, a Third, Even Half Under Regular.

TUNE BRIDES WILL BUY. Others will buy to give to June brides. Others will buy for Christmas gifts. Others will buy for themselves-and no woman who sees the stock will be able to resist the combination of beauty, utility and low prices.

The details can merely hint. Come to-morrow and see for yourself Cluny Lace Pieces. One-Fourth

Kirmanshahs.

Renaissance With English

Chinese Embroidered Linens.

Men's 25c. to 75c. Fancy

Hose, 19c. and 25c. ONE THOUSAND, SIX HUNDRED DOZEN PAIRS of new fancy Hosiery for men in the best offering that has been made for over a year. They are the choice styles of the foremost Hosiery importer in America—the styles on which the season's business has been done. Now the remainder—one dozen, two dozen, perhaps ten dozen of a style—have come to us at a sacri-Every smart style of the season is included-two or three hundred altogether and the prices are ex-

traordinary.

Other notable Hosiery offerings for men, women and children to-morrow-printed without any value-figures, because we believe that all Brooklyn women know that ordinarily such Hosiery cannot be bought for such low prices;

Men's Hosiery. 12½c. Black, tan, slate and cadet; also black cotton with em-broidered insteps.

19c. Black and tan lisie thread and cotton; also lisle thread and cotton, in the widest range and best styles ever offered at this project.

offered at this price.

Black liste thread; black sitk liste, and there are dozens and dozens of other choice designs in fancy embroidered lisle and cottons Women's Hosiery.

\$1.69 Black pure thread silk with hand embroidered insteps in a variety of dainty designs.

12½c. Fast black fine gauge seamless cotton; fast black allower lace lisle; black cotton with embroidered insteps; tan cotton; tan allower lace and lace instep cotton.

21c. Fast black cotton; black silk lisle; black gauze lisle; black ribbed lisle; black lisle and cotton embroidered; black cotton with unbleached split feet; tan lace allower lisle.

\$1 Black pure thread silk with spliced heels and toes. 35c. 3 pairs for \$1. Black Sea Island cotton; black gauze black silk lisle; black allover lace lisle; black lisle with lace insteps; black silk lisle; tan gauze lisle; tan lace lisle; tan lisle with pin dots.

Children's Hosiery.

122c. Black and tan fine ribbed cotton. 19c. Black and tan fine ribbed cotton and liste thread. 25c. Black and tan ribbed silk lisle. White, tan and black ribbed plain cotton.

Men's 50c. to \$1.25 Underwear, 35c. to 69c. At 35c. Gauze cotton Shirts, athletic sleeveless and short sleeves. Drawers are knee and ankle length. Slight mill imperfections are responsible for the low price.

At 35c. Baibriggan Shirts and Drawers. Shirts have long or short sleeves. Drawers have double bicycle seats; some of the garments are subject to slight mill hurts which account for the price reduction. for the price reduction.

At 50c. Domestic sea Island cotton Shirts and Drawers.

Shirts have long or short sleeves: Drawers are in regular and

stout lengths.

t 69e. "Otis" white lisle Shirts and Drawers in plain and fancy weaves; also silk lisle in pink, blue, white and mode. Owing to insignificant mill imperfections we are able to offer this lot at the unusually low price of 69e, a garment. Women's 20c. to \$1 Underwear, 12½c. to 59c.

122C. TO DYC.

At 12½c. Swiss ribbed low neck, sleeveless Vests and lace trimmed Drawers.

At 19c. Swiss ribbed cotton, lisle and mercerized Vests, plain and lace trimmed, regular and extra sizes. Also French band Drawers trimmed with lace.

At 25c. Swiss ribbed lisle Vests with lace and crochet tops; also French band Drawers lace trimmed.

At 35c. Swiss ribbed lisle Vests with lace trimmed and hand crocheted tops; also lace trimmed Drawers wide at knee.

At 50c. Swiss ribbed silk and lisle thread Vests with hand crocheted tops; also lace trimmed Drawers, wide at knee; sizes 4.10 9.

Women's and Children's Underwear on the Second Floor.
All other Advertised Goods on the Main Floor, None Sent C. O. D.

\$4 to \$7.50 Waists===\$2.98.

CILK, LACE AND LINGERIE WAISTS-as fresh and pretty as can be found in any Store for full prices.
It seems hard to realize that Waists worth having are being sold for such little prices until you see the Waists themselves and note their daintiness, their good workmanship and the good laces and other materials

Not alone in the Waists at \$2.98 is this true, but through all the thousands of fresh styles made ready Second Floor.

Women's \$42.50 to \$50 Suits. \$25. A NOTHER OF THE FAMOUS \$25 SUIT SALES—this time fifty new Suits that come close to being worth double the price.

They are of fine imported mohairs and Sicilians; some in black made with 38-inch coats, single-breasted with semi-fitted back and soft silk lining; others in handsome colors and checks. The latter have coats in walking length with semi-fitted backs, fly fronts and lining of fancy or self-colored silks,

Skirts are full plaited. Materials are all particularly choice. Tailor work is all of the finest order. None sent C. O. D. or on approval.

\$13 to \$25 Separate Walking Skirts at \$7.98. A hundred handsome Skirts that are here under price because they were made for us from short lengths of striped and fancy mohairs and plaid broadcloths. They are full Skirts, hand plaited and strictly men tailored. The choicest offering of the season. None sent C. O. D. or on approval.

New Mohair Skirts at \$4.98. Black and navy, a full, side plaited model with box panel front, inverted plait and finish of two bands of the material from knee depth. Second Floor, Front.

\$12.50 to \$18.75 Portieres at \$7.95. THE HANDSOMEST LOT of Portieres we have ever

known at such a price come through the stock adjustment from one of America's chief makers. They include several styles—duplex, reversible mercerized Portieres in red-and-olive, cream-and-red, rose-and-nile and other beautiful combinations; also velvet and metal applique Portieres; rich leather and metal effects in applique styles; silk moire and silk crinkled Portieres. All are in desirable colors and patterns. A chance well worth seizing now-even if the Portieres are laid aside until fall. None Sent C. O. D.

Nottingham Lace Curtains Near Haif. A number of small lots offered at less than wholesale. tains, \$3.75.

98c. and \$1.25 Ruffed Muslin Curtains, 85c. \$1.50 and \$2 Ruffled Muslin Curtains, \$1.25. \$8,50 to \$10 Ruffled Renaissance Bed Sets, \$5.75.